

*You're* CORDIALLY INVITED AND URGED TO ATTEND  
**The NATIONAL  
POLLED SHORTHORN**



**CONGRESS SHOW & SALE  
OCALA, FLA., JAN. 25-26, 1954**

*Where Mirror Lake Farm Proudly Presents*

**THE POLLED COLLYNIES**

***The Best Polled Shorthorns—Bred, Born and Raised in Florida***

Mr. John P. Duane and F. R. & L. P. Schell cordially invite all Florida Cattlemen, particularly our Polled Shorthorn and Shorthorn Breeders, to attend a

**BARBECUE**

at Mr. Duane's Hiland Acre Farm, 5 miles southwest of Ocala, on State Road 200.

**5:00 TO 7:00 P.M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1954**

honoring the exhibitors and breeders of Polled Shorthorn cattle of the United States, here for the Congress. (See Postal Card reservation notice inside).





**OAKWOOD ESSENDER x2352-511**

Mr. Homer Reynolds of the firm of O. J. Reynolds and Son, Toney, Ala., one of the oldest and best Polled Shorthorn breeders in the South, mated the above bull to the grade cow shown below with her steer calf from that mating. The calf weighed 825 pounds when ten months old.

These two pictures shout their story of our problem—and the problem's solution. There is the common cow that will grade no better than "utility" when butchered and will increase our unsalable surplus of the same kind unless bred to bulls of high quality such as above pictured. And there is the kind of calf that will reward the cattleman who sends his common bulls to slaughter and replaces them with the really good Polled Shorthorn bulls that he needs—the kind that will repay its entire cost, in premiums, every twelve months, if given decent care.





To all of our friends  
and co-workers in "cow business",  
and especially to those  
who have favored us with their patronage in the past,  
we extend all good wishes  
for a very Merry Christmas  
and for a Prosperous New Year  
in which our present difficulties  
will find a happy solution.



*Lucy and Frank Green*





**FRANK R. AND L. P. SCHELL**

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1602 RICHARDSON PLACE  
TAMPA 6, FLORIDA

December 26, 1953

TAMPA OFFICES OF:  
MIRROR LAKE FARM  
R. F. D. 1, DADE CITY,  
FLORIDA

To Florida Commercial Cattlemen:  
Gentlemen:

For the second time in two years, the annual **NATIONAL POLLED SHORTHORN CONGRESS SHOW AND SALE** will be held in the Southeast, this time in Florida, AT OCALA, ON JANUARY 25th-26th, 1954.

The Congress Show and Sale of Polled Shorthorns was held at Montgomery, Alabama, in March, 1952. Bringing it here again so quickly is an obvious recognition of the phenomenal swing to good cattle in the Southeast in the past few years. You are invited and urged to attend this Show on the 25th and Sale on the 26th.

This is the annual "big" show of Polled Shorthorns held by the Polled Shorthorn branch of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. While a Polled Shorthorn Show and Sale is held in Chicago, annually, during the International Livestock Exposition, the Congress Show and Sale has, of late years, eclipsed it and all other Polled Shorthorn events.

Excellent Polled Shorthorns will be here, from pretty well all over the United States. This sale is our show window. Famous breeders will bring here the cattle they have been fitting and grooming in their determination to establish, or maintain, their reputation for breeding fine cattle.

We are not spending money to publish this pamphlet in order to peddle baloney about this Congress Show and Sale being **your** opportunity to buy these good cattle. It is **our** opportunity to bring the best of our breed to your attention, tell you why and how they meet the needs of Southeastern cattlemen, and, if possible, induce you to fill your bull needs, or to increase your herd or start a new herd, with purebred Polled Shorthorns bought at this Sale.

It occurred to us that if you are given the facts about Shorthorns, especially Polled Shorthorns, you would be more interested in attending to determine for yourself whether our cattle meet your needs, hence this pamphlet.

We hope, therefore, that you will take the time, after supper some night, to read it. It will take a half hour, but it might, perhaps, be worth your time.

We also hope that you will come out to Mr. John Duane's Hiland Acre Farm (five miles southwest of Ocala on State Road 200) on Sunday, January 24th, to eat barbecued Shorthorn beef, with trimmings (we will start serving at 6:00 p.m.) as the guests of Mr. Duane and ourselves.

**But please send us the enclosed self-addressed postal card, so we will know how many to cook for.**

Then, on Monday, the 25th, go to the Show and watch some of the best Polled Shorthorns in America "strut their stuff" in the show ring, and, having there judged them for yourself, buy your choice, at prices fixed by the buyers, on Tuesday, the 26th.

Cordially and sincerely,

*Frank R. Schell*



### **PUREBRED BULLS CAN CHASE OUR BLUES**

Today's market quotations tell an unhappy story. Their lesson is that we in Florida are producing a huge surplus, annually, of low grade beef, which is selling at prices that will destroy our cattle industry if that situation is not corrected.

At the same time, we have here, especially during the winter (our normal time for marketing cattle) when Florida has well over two million tourists to feed, an unlimited market for beef that will grade high good and better. Cattle buyers at our place in December, 1952, bid a top of 12 cents for grass-fat native steers, that had a dash of Indian blood. Those same buyers bid 27 cents to 30 cents for a purebred Polled Shorthorn steer that had been raised on his own dam's milk, plus minerals, plus grass, plus a short finish on grain.

Please look again at the picture on the inside of the front cover, and note the quality of the grade calf, by a purebred Polled Shorthorn bull, that weighed 825 lbs. when ten months old. He was fed, of course—all he would eat—but have you ever seen a calf out of a grade cow, by anything save a good purebred sire, that would put on even 600 pounds at ten months, no matter how much feed he ate? How much more was that calf worth than a calf out of the same cow, by a "woods Rambler"?

Which kind will it pay you to produce? Which is the kind you can't afford to produce?

We all know that to produce those higher grades of beef requires the grading up of our commercial cattle by using the best of bulls and, at the risk of offending our brother cattlemen who lean to the Indian or cross-bred cattle, we respectfully submit our profound conviction that this improvement in grade must come from the use of really good purebred bulls of one of the British breeds—and that Polled Shorthorns are the best bulls for that job.

We have no quarrel with, nor do we have either intent or willingness to offend or hurt the feelings of our brother cattlemen who produce Indian cattle, or Indian-British crossbreds. When we had the cattle tick, the Indian cattle were indispensable, being immune to tick fever. Again, we cheerfully concede that the Indian cattle will do better on wiregrass and unimproved range than will the British breeds.

But (we fervently hope) "them days are gone forever". The cattle tick is no longer with us. The size and vitality of our native



cattle have been improved. Hundreds of thousands of acres of improved pasture have been planted and more thousands are going in every year.

Thanks to the Florida cattlemen who had the vision to bring about these vastly improved conditions, we are today in position to build a solid and permanently prosperous cattle industry, based upon production of quality beef. Thanks be to our Creator who endowed the Southeast, especially Florida, with notable advantages, we can produce such quality beef at a lower cost than can our brother cattlemen in the North and West, who are now supplying the market that is on our doorstep, because we can't or won't, or don't fill that demand.

Under the conditions existing today, we must respectfully hold to our belief that the Indian cattle, or Indian-British cross-breeds, are not the answer to our present and future problems and, in further explanation of our belief, we respectfully request that you give consideration to these known facts:

(1) The Shorthorn beef carcass carries a far heavier percentage of "money cuts", that is, the cuts that come from between the rump and the shoulder, which largely determine the carcass grade "on the rail" and the price it will bring.

(2) At the International Livestock Exposition, the most coveted ribbon is that awarded for the "Grand Champion Steer Over All Breeds". You can enter either a steer or a spayed heifer. So far as the entry rules go, the animal entered need not be a purebred, or a cross-bred from any particular breeds. The competition is wide open to any steer or spayed heifer of any *or no* improved breeding, if the entry is good enough to get by the Sifting Committee.

Not only has this ribbon never been won by a steer that was not of one of the British breeds, or a first cross of two British purebreds but, so far as we have been able to learn, no producer has ever ventured to enter a steer of any other breeding.

(3) In our shows in the Southeast, no steer of other breeding has ever won the ribbon for Grand Champion Steer in competition with steers of the British beef breeds.

(4) Until we produce the kind of cattle that *when finished*, will grade a high "choice" we are going to get low prices for our cattle, no matter whether we sell them as calves, as feeders, or for slaughter.



When you are raising beef to sell—and that is the ultimate end of every beef animal—why adopt a breeding program that will give you animals that can't compete with the best? Why raise animals that, when you have “done your darndest” to make them as good as they can be made, still can't hit the jackpot for you?

We wish that every cattleman in the Southeast could spend a day at the Range Cattle Experiment Station at Ona, Florida. It is not the business, purpose or intention of the gentlemen whom you will meet there to boost any breed, or any combination of breeding, and, quite properly, they don't. But they'll take you to the pastures and show and describe the various trials they are making and they'll point out the various lots of calves and tell you what breeding they carry. When you have looked at them all, received the answers to all of your questions, we believe you will agree with us that continuing crosses of *purebred* Shorthorn bulls, preferably Polled Shorthorns, is the best answer to our problem.

Let me repeat, we have no quarrel with our friends who are urging the merits of the various cross-breds, for some of which they have coined so-called breed names, all of which have half or more of British bloods. We know they are sincerely sold on their cross-breds—but we can't agree with them.

You will get increased size and vigor from any first cross of any two species of cattle. To a slightly lesser degree, you will get increased size and vigor from a first cross of two breeds of the same species. But breeding cross-breds to cross-breds, for several generations, can be dynamite.

When this writer began farming in Florida, we crossed Tamworth boars on Duroc sows, to get that faster growth and, on the first cross, got a pig that was well nigh perfect for Florida conditions. So we crossed our crossbreds with other unrelated cross-breds, for several generations—and wound up with a lot of runts and generally poor quality. At the same time, cross-breeding purebred Tamworth boars to both purebred and cross-bred Tamworth-Duroc sows continued to give excellent results, so it wasn't the feeding, handling or environment that was to blame. Thus we learned, the hard way, to use only purebred sires.

You will have to ask the professors who specialize in genetics why this result follows. We only know that it does, in too many cases to make it profitable for anyone save a specialist in genetics to take the risk involved. As one distinguished scientist remarked to me lately: “The man who knows enough about the



science of genetics to breed cross-breds to cross-breds and not get hurt should be teaching others—not raising cattle himself.”

The policy may or may not be due to the facts above mentioned, but it is a well known fact that the originators of the first of these “new breeds” never sell females—which is one sure way of preventing the mating of cross-breds to cross-breds—and resulting trouble.

So long as we have 1/8th Indian blood (and 7/8th Polled Shorthorn blood) in our cowherds, the cows will sweat, if you think that is important, and we’ll get increased vigor from the hybrid cross—and the calves from them by purebred Polled Shorthorn bulls will top the markets.

Again, one of the results we are after, in addition to higher quality, is to attain uniformity of conformation, color, etc., because the load of steers or calves with that uniformity will bring a higher price. Then why not use purebred bulls that will give that result? Three or four top crosses of really good purebred Polled Shorthorn bulls, used on our cowherds, will give us calves that, so far as uniformity and ability to make quality beef are concerned, will be practically indistinguishable from purebreds, when the sire of those calves is another purebred Polled Shorthorn.

We can’t get that result with the cross-breds. We need calves that are 15/16ths British blood, and can never get more than 10/16ths British breeding by using cross-bred sires. Even if the cross-breds gave us faster growth, which we cannot concede, the higher return for the better grade of the 15/16ths Shorthorn animal would still more than offset the value of any additional pounds from using the cross-breds, and we are after profits—not just pounds.

When the purebreds cost no more, and earn higher profits, *with safety*, why not buy them—at Ocala on January 26th?

But whether you decide on Shorthorns, Brahman, Hereford or Angus, you’ll be better off, in the long run, if you stick to the purebred sires, only, of that breed.

### WHY SHORTHORNS?

Before reciting the many positive advantages of Shorthorns, whether polled or horned, we think the time has come when, in defense of that breed and in the best interests of our cattle industry as a whole, certain wholly erroneous statements adverse to



Shorthorns, which have been given considerable circulation and, in some instances, believed, should be answered.

The erroneous statement has been made that Shorthorns are not adapted or adaptable to conditions in the Southeast, particularly to conditions in Central and South Florida. As one part of this statement the question has been raised as to . . .

***Ability of Shorthorns To Take The Heat:***

The statement is often made that Shorthorns cannot stand the temperatures and humidity in the Southeast, particularly in Central and South Florida. This is sheer nonsense. We have had Polled Shorthorns on Mirror Lake Farm since 1941 and never yet have we had the least trouble due to heat. On the Farm at this time there are ten animals that came here in May, from Nebraska, directly from cool into hot weather. Some of those are in our show string and have been on a full feed of heat-making grains for months. Go and look at them for yourselves and see whether you notice any distress from the heat—or any failure to put on weight for age and finish while growing.

A moment's reflection will convince you of the ridiculous nature of such a charge. In Nebraska and Iowa there are probably more Shorthorns per square mile of farm land than in any other two states in the Union. Out there, this past summer, they had temperatures that cracked 100 degrees every day (and 110 degrees was not uncommon) for weeks at a time. Certainly, if Shorthorns thrive, as they do, in the summer temperatures they must endure in those two States, they will never suffer in Florida.

But, it is said, "that is dry heat and not so uncomfortable." That is more nonsense. When the humidity is low, evaporation of perspiration from the skin surface will cool your body—but we are talking about cattle that do not sweat, hence evaporation isn't a factor. It is obvious that the Shorthorn doesn't need to sweat to avoid trouble from the heat, whether he is produced in Nebraska or Iowa or Florida.

To further illustrate the lack of basis for such contentions, we have heard it said, in all seriousness, as proof that Shorthorns can't take Florida temperatures, that in the summer the Shorthorn will run temperatures as high as 102 degrees—which happens to be their normal temperature.

Again, let us repeat our invitation for you to visit Mirror Lake Farm and see for yourselves that not only do our Polled



Shorthorns not suffer from heat but, under our Florida conditions, they carry on as beef-making machines with the same efficiency for which they are noted everywhere else.

We might add that we have heard of no Shorthorns dying from the cold that killed thousands of cattle on our ranges a few years ago. Ours actually enjoyed that cold weather.

Another assertion that is often made as proof that Shorthorns can't take the heat is that. . .

### ***"Shorthorns Can't Graze In The Noonday Sun"***

This assertion is partly true—Shorthorns *don't* graze in the noonday sun. *They don't have to—and that is one of their advantages.* Bred for 200 years to make meat from large quantities of grass and roughage, they have very large rumen capacity. They fill that large rumen early in the morning and again late in the afternoon. In the heat of the day you will find them lying in the shade, chewing their cuds and putting on pounds.

Our Indian cattle are the product of 6000 years of famine environment. India does not produce enough food for its people, and periods of starvation have been, for centuries, a commonplace of their existence. To the people of India, the Indian cattle are sacred and may not be used for food. A people who are hard put to it to get food enough to sustain life for themselves and their children, do not share that food with animals that cannot be used, in turn, as food for the people. As a result, the Indian cattle have had to live on what little they could pick up, here and there, and Nature, being a wise mother, never gave them a large rumen which they could not find food to fill. Their small rumens empty quickly, and, of course, they *must* graze often in order to refill that small rumen. Hence they are "grazing in the noonday sun" from necessity—and animals that must spend a lot of time walking around, for whatever reason, are not putting on pounds while so engaged.

It took 200 years of careful, studied work, to breed that rumen capacity into Shorthorns. Eventually, in a more generous environment, the Indian cattle will attain similar capacity—but none of us will be here to profit thereby. Wouldn't it be wiser to use purebred Shorthorn bulls and put not only that rumen capacity, but really high quality, into our herds—within a few years' time?

One other point: It has recently been discovered that a cattle

ration that includes a small amount of urea will result in such a decided increase of the necessary bacteria in the rumen that the animal can manufacture a lot of protein out of the cellulose in such bulky roughage as corncobs and fodder, with a decided reduction in the amount of high priced protein supplement required in a fattening ration. How are you going to induce Corn Belt feeders to buy, at a price profitable to you, feeder steers that haven't the rumen capacity to use such roughages, when the Corn Belt has thousands of tons of such roughage which they must feed, or waste?

Even if these things weren't true, as they are, what do you care when your Shorthorns graze, when they are putting on the pounds per day at the rate for which they have a well deserved reputation?

Turning now to the positive advantages of Shorthorns, we list first . . .

### ***Beef Making Ability***

The Shorthorn is a meat-making machine par excellence—in the feedlot or on pasture.

Are you raising corn—or grass? It makes no difference today. The Shorthorn is adaptable. In the hands of skillful breeders, the Shorthorn has been developed for feed lot efficiency to the point where it is our boast, today, that no steer of any other breed can walk out of a feed lot carrying more pounds put on during the same number of days on the same amount of feed.

The proof? Look at your International and Feeder Show records of the past eight years.

In four of the past eight years, a Shorthorn steer has been Grand Champion Steer Over All Breeds—and in two of those years won Reserve Champion—winning both Grand and Reserve Championships in 1946.

Just as important, to us in Florida, is the Chicago Feeder show. Shorthorns have won that championship eight years out of the last nine.

Another show of particular interest to Florida cattlemen, who sell a large proportion of their produce as calves, is the Feeder Steer Calf Carlot Show at the National Western Stock Show at Denver. This is the largest show of its kind in the world, 225 carlots being exhibited at the January, 1953 Show. Shorthorn steer calves have been Grand Champions over all breeds in four



of the past five years.

But feed lot efficiency has not been attained by sacrificing the ability of the Shorthorn to turn grass and other roughage into beef and milk, as the experiments at Ona have conclusively demonstrated.

So, whether you market your cattle as fat calves, as feeders or for slaughter, out of the feed lot or off of grass, the Shorthorn will do the job for you—quicker and better—and more profitably.

### ***Milking Ability***

One reason for Shorthorn performance as beef makers is that Shorthorn cows are known and noted for giving enough milk to raise their lusty, fast growing calves. Ability to give her calf all the milk he can use is a characteristic bred into them for 200 years. To the cattlemen who sell fat calves, the importance and value of that ability need not be argued.

### ***Crossing and Grading Up***

No one disputes the pre-eminence of the Shorthorn in this field.

The Aberdeen-Angus breed resulted from crossing Scotch Shorthorn bulls on the smaller, hardy, hornless black cattle of Northern Scotland. When the desired size and beef conformation had been attained, the use of Shorthorn bulls was discontinued, and breeders began selecting for black coats and polled heads. But, although not used anew for a hundred years, the Shorthorn blood breeds on. Angus cows still produce quite a few red calves, and this despite the fact that red calves must be steered, not being eligible for registration unless solid black, hence the breeding that produced that red color is jumping a span of a hundred years—still potent.

We all know that the best of the Indian-British cross-breds carry  $5/8$  Shorthorn blood. Since that proportion of Shorthorn breeding worked the improvement that it did, why stop there?

The bulk of the cattle in Australia today carry several crosses of Shorthorn breeding. Starting with the equivalent of our native cattle they have used purebred Shorthorn bulls because they excelled all others for grading up.

Some politician once said: "If you can't beat 'em, jine 'em". Well, why not? It costs no more, often not as much!

### WHY POLLED SHORTHORNS PARTICULARLY?

Because, first, Polled Shorthorns have every ability and advantage of other Shorthorns, plus the added advantage of no horns.

Did you ever make the top of a corral fence just ahead of a wicked set of horns that were grazing your hip pocket? Ever have a horse hurt under you by those horns? Ever been there when a friend didn't get away quite fast enough? Our Veterinarian saved his life in September by rolling under a jeep—barely in time—after being badly banged up by a horned bull.

If your answer to any of these questions is “yes”, you don't need any other answer to that question. Polled Shorthorns are gentler even than Shorthorns, which, unless abused, are the gentlest of all breeds of cattle. Having no horns, Polled Shorthorns are the safest of all cattle to handle—always remembering, of course, that the only 100% safe bull is a dead bull.

Because they are quieter, they'll make more pounds of beef from the same amount of feed than will cattle that have horns with which to fight. You can keep twice as many hornless cattle in the same feed lot. If you have been feeding horned cattle, the polled head will double your feed lot capacity at no cost.

So, if you are selling feeders, you get a higher price for a hornless animal.

Horns on cattle are costing beef producers over 50 million dollars annually, because of dockages due to carcasses bruised in transit, in feed lots and in pens. Up in Canada, a movement is under way to prohibit by law the shipment to market of cattle not dehorned, in order to decrease that waste of good beef.

And, as one cattleman told me: “Horns on a cow are no durned good anyhow”. The job of dehorning, which must be done if you are going to get the high dollar for your cattle, is, besides being expensive, the nastiest, bloodiest, most sickening chore that falls in a cattleman's life.

When a good Polled Shorthorn bull is anxious to do that job for you, and will pay you extra for letting him do it, why not humor him?



### WHAT CAN ONE AFFORD TO PAY FOR A GOOD POLLED SHORTHORN BULL?

If you have as many as fifty grade cows, you can well afford to pay at least \$1,000.00 (although you probably won't have to) for a really good Polled Shorthorn bull—because he isn't going to cost you a dime anyway.

With decent care, a really good Polled Shorthorn bull will earn you \$1,000.00 a year just in the premiums his calves will bring, on the market, over the price paid for calves by a less efficient bull. Take another look at that calf on the inside front cover and we believe you will agree that the most expensive money you ever put in your pocket is the money you think you're saving by using a mediocre bull.

A good Polled Shorthorn bull will add at least \$25.00 to the value of every calf he sires and the value is there when the calf hits the ground. At weaning age he'll sell for at least that much more than calves by a mediocre bull. Your Polled Shorthorn bull will sire at least fifty calves every year—if he has a chance—which means he will gross \$1,250.00 in *premiums* for you—the first year you own him.

If you sell your steers, keeping your heifers to grade up your herd, it may take two years to put your \$1,000.00 back in your pocket from premiums paid for his calves, but the two crops of heifer calves will have put an actual and extra \$1,000.00 of value into your herd. And, as those heifers, bred to another purebred Polled Shorthorn, come into production, dropping even better calves, your herd value will double.

Where else can you invest \$1,000.00 so that it will repay your investment at the end of the year, just from *extra* dividends earned, then pay you 100% per annum on your money for six or seven years more?

More to the point—can you afford *not* to have a bull that will do that kind of a job for you?

(Down on Lake Okeechobee, in June, a friend told me he had wasted some of the money he had spent buying purebred bulls; that he'd bought a Polled Shorthorn bull and a purebred bull of each of two other breeds and turned them all into the pasture with the cowherd at the same time; that he might better have bought two Polled Shorthorn bulls and saved the money that he spent for the third bull, *because over half the calves were Shorthorns*. He said his Polled Shorthorn bull was "a traveling fool".

### WHAT SHOULD ONE LOOK FOR IN BUYING POLLED SHORTHORNS?

The answer is two-fold: (1) A good individual, backed by (2) good breeding.

#### **Conformation**

Before you buy any animal, be sure it is a good individual in its own right. A star spangled pedigree won't improve a poor bull, but if he is good, then a strong pedigree will indicate why he is good and whether the quality was bred into him or just happened—and whether his good quality may be expected to be transmitted to his offspring. So, first make sure that the animal “carries its pedigree on its back”—then that the pedigree is good.

The type of animal you will buy should be determined by your own situation and the conditions under which the Polled Shorthorn you buy must live and perform.

In any event, he should be deep and thick in the loin, wide in the front and the rear and should have good bone, good feet and be out of a good milking dam. He should have size and weight for age—Florida has too many small cattle already.

We have never recommended, and do not recommend now, that anyone buy purebred Shorthorns or Polled Shorthorns if their animals must make a living on wire-grass or palmetto scrub pasture, unless the buyer knows he must and will feed them. Polled Shorthorns and Shorthorns are bred to utilize large amounts of grass and other roughage. Given good pasture, they'll do a job for you, but they can't do it on a scrub pasture, any more than a scrub bull can sire top cattle.

Again, if the Polled Shorthorn bull you buy must get his water from water holes that get boggy in dry weather, or if he is to be bred to very long legged cows, or must work, even for short periods of time, in palmetto scrub, your bull should have legs of medium length. Heavy bone and good feet are then doubly important.

This may sound like strange advice, when you inspect our \$4000.00 herd sire, De Lux, that measures but 10 inches from his knees to the ground. But De Lux doesn't have to live and work under those conditions.

We learned, the hard way, that an extremely short-legged bull can get stuck and die in boggy water holes; that it is extremely difficult for a very short-legged bull to serve some of our very



long legged Indian cows and that it takes only a day or so in the scrub palmettos to rasp his belly raw, after which you must take him out of service and doctor for screw worms.

### **Breeding**

The only answer we can give as to breeding is to say that the Polled Shorthorns that we buy, breed and sell are of the "Polled Collynie" family, meaning Polled Shorthorns that trace back to Lord Collynie x\* and Mardale x, two famous breed improving bulls.

Lord Collynie x was bred by Albert Hultine & Sons, of Grey Gables Farm, Saronville, Nebraska, and was International Grand Champion Polled Shorthorn bull in 1926 and again in 1928. No other Polled Shorthorn bull has won that honor more than once since 1924. Mardale x was also bred by Mr. Hultine and was International Junior Champion in 1924 and Grand Champion in 1925. Of essentially the same breeding, their blood was blended and fused in King Collynie, Jr. x, that was the greatest breeding grandson of both of these great bulls.

So, while we do not pretend to be giving disinterested advice please remember that we did not have to buy the Polled Collynies, as we could have founded our herd on animals of any of the other families. We bought them, primarily, on the record behind them, and the record of the breeder of those two great bulls, after a long study of all of the various "families". A recital of that record may be of interest and some assistance to you.

Let me make it very clear, however, that when we set forth certain facts which seem to give to Albert Hultine & Sons the credit for blending the breeding that produced great animals that were used to build other noted Polled Shorthorn families, we do not, nor would we, in anywise subtract from the honors due to other Master Breeders for their work and accomplishments to that same end. There were great breeders before Mr. Hultine, there were other great breeders of his day, and other great breeders have followed him and, with him, have continued to improve the breed.

It is the mark of the Master Breeder that he can and does take the best animals, from whatever source, and from them develop an ever better animal. Mr. Hultine had, and has, that ability—or gift. That is, no doubt, why he is commonly regarded

\* The "X" after the name, or as part of the registration number, of a polled Shorthorn, means "Naturally Hornless."

as the principal architect of our modern type Polled Shorthorns.

Mr. Hultine has taken the animals developed by other foremost breeders of the last forty years and blended the breeding of those animals to produce the breed improving Polled Collynie bulls and brood matrons which, in his own herd, and in the herds of other good breeders, have been further developed and improved down the years to give us, at last, that better Polled Shorthorn which today is the despair of our competitors.

Today, at Grey Gables, at 75 years of age, he continues his work of breeding better Polled Shorthorns. His son, Cleo Hultine, is his very able assistant and has won the title of Builder of the Breed in his own right, a difficult task for a son who must carry on his own labors in the shadow of a father of such attainments and recognition, for we think it will be generally conceded that Mr. Albert Hultine was (and still is) among the first, if not, indeed, the first in accomplishments, of a great array of Master Breeders who gave us the modern type Polled Shorthorns, to all of whom we, who are their beneficiaries, are everlastingly indebted.

Certainly, in the almost incredible record of the improvements made in the Polled Shorthorn breed of beef cattle, since 1918, there is glory enough for each of these men, Master Breeders all, who have so justly earned fame by their contributions to that improvement.

Mr. Hultine's breeding policy, as stated in one of his early sale catalogues, was to "follow nature's simplest law, that 'like begets like'; use the best bulls one can find, on the best cows to be had,—and reserve some of the best of their offspring for breeding stock". The only criticism I have ever heard of his operations is that he kept too few, sold too many, of his best, for his own good, but the breed benefitted when those productions came into the hands of other great breeders.

That breeding policy may be, as Mr. Hultine says, "nature's simplest law", but to this good day no one has found a better. The experts know a little about genes now, but we still don't know, more than just generally, what genes a particular animal should or will have, nor what they will produce.

That is why it is so important that every cattleman, whether he be a breeder of breeding stock for other purebred breeders, or a breeder of purebred bulls for use in commercial herds, or a pro-



ducer of feeders or beef for slaughter, should never use any but the best purebred bulls he can pay for—a bull that is not only an excellent individual, but has inherited that excellence from many generations of excellent animals behind him, through the unfailing operation of that simple law that “like begets like”, which is the best guarantee we have that he, also, will beget sons and daughters of excellent quality, whether his get be judged in the show ring, or in the breeding herd, or as beef on the rail.

(The Hultines aren't paying any part of the cost of this pamphlet.)

### **FOUNDATION ANIMALS OF MODERN POLLED SHORTHORNS**

The Polled Shorthorn families which largely dominate the Polled Shorthorn scene today are descended, on the male side, primarily from five great bulls, Whitehall Sultan and Avondale (horned), Ceremonious Sultan x and Roselawn Marshal x (polled) and Mysterious Dale (horned), the latter a linebred grandson of Avondale and Whitehall Sultan .

Whitehall Sultan (imported from Scotland in dam and calved in the herd of Mr. E. S. Kelly, Yellow Springs, Ohio) sired the International Grand Champion bull of 1905 and 1906, and the International first prize get of sire for three successive years (1906-07-08). He also sired the great bull Avondale, that was bred by Mr. Kelly.

Avondale sired three International Grand Champion bulls (1909, 1912, 1917) an International Grand Champion female (1913)—note the spread of years—and five International first prize gets of sire (1909, 1911-12-13 and 1916).

Between them, Whitehall Sultan and Avondale all but “made over” the Shorthorn breed. When Mr. Hultine blended their breeding with that of Roselawn Marshal x and other good bulls he had used, the result made history for the Polled Shorthorn breed.

On the female side, most of the Polled Shorthorn breed, as we know it, stemmed from a registered Shorthorn cow named Oakwood Gwynne 4th, that had “light horns” (probably what we call “scurs” today). Bred to 7th Duke of Hillhurst 34221, she dropped twin polled sport Shorthorn heifers, Molly Gwynne x and Nellie Gwynne x. Mated to Bright Eyes Duke 34221, she produced a polled sport bull, King of Kine x. The breeder of

these first polled sport Shorthorns was a Mr. W. W. McNair. These animals were bought by Mr. W. S. Miller, of Elmore, Ohio, in 1888, who in turn sold them to Mr. J. H. Miller, of Peru, Indiana, who had in mind the express purpose of creating a Polled Shorthorn herd. Mr. J. H. Miller seems to have been the first Shorthorn breeder of those early days to visualize the possibilities of a naturally hornless Shorthorn beef animal and adopt a fixed breeding policy designed to attain that end.

That Mr. J. H. Miller's efforts were successful, his ambition attained, is evidenced by the fact that he bred a number of International Grand Champions, including the great bull Ceremonious Sultan x (a grandson of Whitehall Sultan) that was five times International Grand Champion Polled Shorthorn bull (1919 through 1922, and 1924). He sold this bull to Leemon Stock Farm, who are prominent breeders of good Polled Shorthorns today.

#### THE HULTINE HERD PRIOR TO 1918

From such records as are available to us, it appears that the polled characteristic was first fixed in the Hultine herd by two bulls, one of them being Ottawa Gauntlet x, by King of Kine x, out of Nellie Gwynne 4th, she the daughter of one of the polled sport heifers before mentioned. Ottawa Gauntlet x was bred by Mr. J. W. Sloan, and was calved March 11, 1901.

The other, an excellent bull, that put a lot of quality into the Hultine herd of those early days, besides helping to fix the polled characteristic, was Select Goods x 353-693, calved January 16, 1911, and bred by Mr. J. H. Miller. Select Goods x was a noted show bull by a three times International Champion sire and from a noted show cow.

One of Mr. Hultine's important productions, of his own breeding, was the bull Augusta's Sultan x456-611, born November 1, 1914, that was sired by Double Sultan 405-911 and out of Augusta 47th x, a Bruce Augusta cow herd by J. J. Williams and Son, her dam being imported Augustina 4th, bred in Lady Cathcart's famed Scottish herd.

Double Sultan, as his name implies, was an intensely bred double grandson of Whitehall Sultan, his sire being Victor Sultan, by Whitehall Sultan, his dam being Countess Duchess, by Whitehall Count, he by Whitehall Sultan.

These three bulls—two fixing the polled characteristic—the



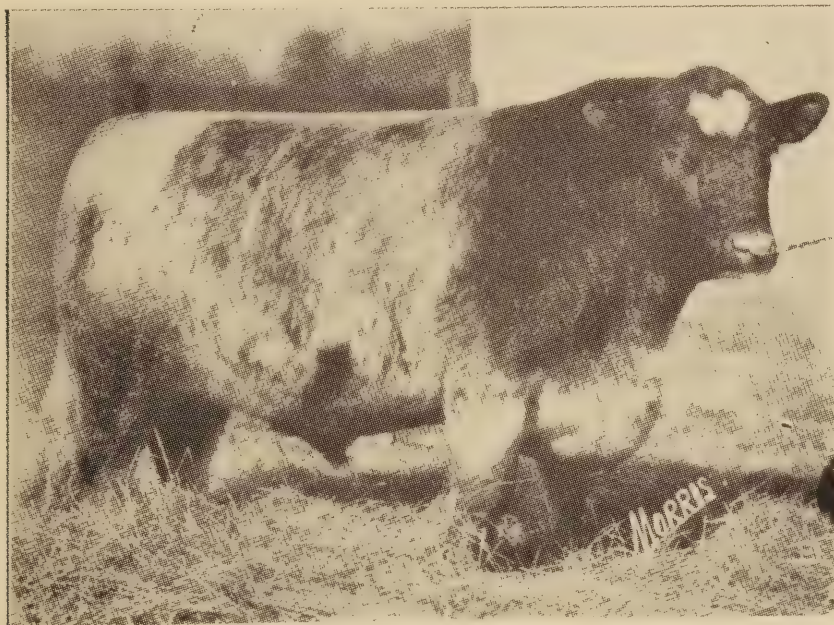
third blending in the breeding of Whitehall Sultan and Avondale, were the sires of most of the animals in the Hultine herd in 1917.

In addition, Mr. Hultine had bought a number of cows that carried the blood of Whitehall Sultan.

One of these was the great cow Countess Duchess 51881 that was the granddam of Augusta's Sultan x, above mentioned, and the dam of an International Grand Champion cow (1918) and of Royal Count x, that made history hereafter recited. (She was calved on August 10th, 1907, and catalogued in the Hultine sale of December 14, 1923, *with a heifer calf at foot and rebred*).

These, then, were the tools Mr. Hultine had to work with—a cowherd into which he had already blended the blood of Whitehall Sultan and Avondale, through the use of Augusta's Sultan x and these granddaughters of Whitehall Sultan—when, in 1916, he bought, from Mr. W. W. Rose, the bull Roselawn Marshal x 437-924 that, in view of the performance of his get, must be deemed one of the great Polled Shorthorn breeding bulls of all time.

We have reproduced, from an old catalog print, a picture of this great bull. Any breeder of fine quality cattle will recognize his excellence of type and conformation.



**Roselawn Marshal x437-924**

This great sire was out of Jenny x112-836, bred by Mr. W. W. Rose. His sire was Field Marshal 3d x385-546, bred by Mr. O. Hadley. Both sire and dam were noted show animals.

We will trace, as briefly as possible, the history of the development of modern Polled Shorthorns that resulted from using Roselawn Marshal x on females carrying the breeding of Whitehall Sultan, Avondale, Ottawa Gauntlet and Select Goods x and, thereafter, using Mysterious Dale, which latter bull Mr. Hultine acquired in about 1920, on females thus sired by Roselawn Marshal x.

In setting forth the record of the great bulls hereinafter mentioned, we can name only their get that won International Championships or were otherwise famous. Space does not permit a more lengthy record.

#### ***The Get and Descendants of Roselawn Marshall x437-924***

The 1918 International Grand Champion cow Gloster Countess 2d x644-866, bred and shown by Mr. Hultine, was sired by Roselawn Marshal x and out of the cow Countess Duchess 51-881, she by Whitehall Count, he by Whitehall Sultan.

The 1919 International Grand Champion cow Gloster Princess 41st x708-547, bred and shown by Albert Hultine, was by Roselawn Marshal x and out of Gloster Princess.

The 1920 International Grand Champion cow Victoria Rose 2d x742-895, bred and shown by Albert Hultine, was sired by Roselawn Marshal x and out of Victoria Rose.

Roselawn Marshal also sired the great show and breeding bull Lord Barmpton x759370, out of Barmpton Sultana 2d, a daughter of Barmpton Sultana, a foundation cow that carried a double infusion of Whitehall Sultan blood.

Another great bull sired by Roselawn Marshal was the bull Royal Marshal x, out of Brawith Ruby. This bull left many fine animals in the Hultine herd.

But the greatest animal sired by Roselawn Marshal x, as determined by his get, was Royal Count x708-336, a roan, calved September 8, 1917, out of the grand breeding cow Countess Duchess 51881, then ten years old—the granddaughter of Whitehall Sultan, before mentioned, that did so much for the Hultine herd. This bull left the greatest imprint on the Polled Shorthorn breed of any of Roselawn Marshal's get.



**Get of Royal Count x708-336**

Mr. Hultine sold Royal Count x in the International sale in 1918 at the top price for that sale, being \$1,050.00. He was bought by Mr. Dallas Miller, of Miller and Sons, of Mulberry, Indiana. He sired many notable animals for Mr. Miller, among them being two of the all-time greats of the breed—Royal Count, Jr. x1053-938 and Village Count x1426-114.

**Get of Royal Count Jr. x1053-938**

This bull was bought by Mr. Paul Teegardin for Oakwood Stock Farms, of Ashville, Ohio, where he sired Oakwood Baron x1340-365, that was Mr. Teegardin's first International Grand Champion bull in 1927. Oakwood Baron x sired Oakwood Rodney x1518-022, that was International Grand Champion for Mr. Teegardin in 1929. In addition, the Baron left many excellent sons and daughters in the Oakwood herd, one of which, Oakwood Estelle 4th x1712-554, was the dam of Oakwood Emperor x1825-000, I.G.C.\* (1936).

**Get of Village Count x1426-114**

This bull also made breed history. The two most famous of his get were Village Count, Jr. x1530-229 and the bull that Mr. Paul Teegardin bought as a calf and renamed Oakwood Royal King x1574-357.

**Get of Village Count Jr. x1530-229**

This famous grandson of Royal Count x, was sold by Miller and Sons to Mr. Lewis W. Thieman, in whose herd he sired the I.G.C. Count Coronet x1760-106 (1935), and the noted brood cows Nonpareil Countess 2d x1739-989, and Countess Maude x1704-228, that did so much for the Thieman herd.

Count Coronet x, in turn, sired many famous Polled Short-horns, including Cherry Coronet x1905-954, I.J.C.\*\* (1937); the I.G.C. cow Vanity Queen 2d x1859-568 (1936) and the noted breeding bull Nonpareil Coronet x1865-869 that sired Vanity Queen 5th x1969-400, (out of Nonpareil Countess 2d x) that was I.G.C. cow in 1939.

Mated to Vanity Queen 5th x, Cherry Coronet x also sired

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\* International Grand Champion

\*\* International Junior Champion

the great breeding bull King of the Vanities x2123-419, that, in turn, sired three International Grand Champions:

1947: Cow; Clarissa Coronita 4th x,

1948: Bull; King of the Vanities 50th x,

1949: Cow; Nonpareil Coronita 12th x.

King of the Vanities 100th x2590-011, by King of the Vanities 50th x, above, was Grand Champion bull in 1950, while Clarissa Coronita 7th x, a granddaughter of King of the Vanities x, was Grand Champion female in 1950.

In 1952, Clarissa Coronita 9th x, out of Clarissa Coronita 7th x, was Grand Champion female.

### **Get of Oakwood Royal King x1574-357**

Sired by Village Count x, he by Royal Count x, by Roselawn Marshal x, this all-time great bull brought enduring fame to the Oakwood herd of Mr. Paul Teegardin. He was out of the cow Phyllis Lassie 6th x1443-150, bred by Mr. C. C. Rex, who also bred Oakwood Royal King x, from whom Mr. Teegardin bought this bull as a calf and renamed him.

Oakwood Royal King x sired three International Grand Champion bulls and an International Grand Champion cow, as follows:

Oakwood Regent x1713-720 (out of Ballylin Rosewood 5th) I.G.C. bull in 1934.

Oakwood Emperor x (out of Oakwood Estelle 4th x) I.G.C. bull in 1936.

Oakwood Merry King x1899-999 (1939) (out of Maude 69th x1479-013, daughter of Mardale x, Mr. Hultine's 1925 I.G.C.)

Oakwood Lavender 10th x1899-203 (out of Lavender 49th) I.G.C. cow in 1938.

Another daughter of Oakwood Royal King x, Oakwood Hope 2d x, was the dam of Oakwood Commander x1957-500, I.G.C. bull in 1940, his sire being Collynie Sensation x, bred by Mr. Hultine and tracing to Lord Collynie.

The ribbon most coveted by every breeder—for First Prize Get of Sire—was won for Mr. Teegardin by the sons and daughters of Oakwood Royal King for five years in succession. No other Polled Shorthorn bull ever approached that record for get of sire.



### **"GOOD BLOOD BREEDS ON"**

"But", one hears it said, "all of those great bulls died more than 20 years ago. They can't influence the quality of today's cattle". Maybe not—but the great breeders of every breed of cattle have built today's breeds by depending on breeding all the way back, and the results have more than vindicated their judgment.

For example, Mr. Teegardin's two greatest bulls of recent years, Commander-in-Chief x and Oakwood Leader x, are both out of the grand old cow Lady Golden 5th x, she a granddaughter of Lee Dale Collynie x, I.G.C. bull in 1938, he a grandson of Shadybrook Monarch x, I.G.C. in 1931, he by Lord Collynie x, I.G.C. in 1926 and 1928, he by a grandson of Avondale and Whitehall Sultan and out of Snowcloud x, she by a son of Rose-lawn Marshal x.

When the breeding of great sires and dams is refined and concentrated over and over again, through generation after generation of cattle, by Master Breeders such as have developed the Polled Shorthorn families herein discussed, that breeding being transmitted to their descendants by constantly improved bulls and females, the efficiency of that breeding is intensified, rather than dissipated by dilution—and we, their beneficiaries, can buy that breeding with confidence that the bad qualities have been eliminated and the good qualities improved; that the animal we buy can and will do the job we want done because the ability to do that job has been bred into and fixed in that animal.

Of course, if Mr. Hultine's fame as a Master Breeder depended only on having bred Royal Count x, whose influence on the Polled Shorthorn breed has just been recited, one would deem Royal Count x to have been just a happy accident. However, as will now be shown, Mr. Hultine's further work, resulting in today's Polled Collynie family, has had an even greater influence on the breed.

In the light of the whole record, therefore, the bull Royal Count x must be regarded as but the first of a long line of noted Polled Shorthorns that have resulted from the genius of "The Old Master" at Grey Gables.

### **THE GREY GABLES HERD AFTER 1920.**

In 1920, Mr. Hultine added to his herd six imported Scotch Shorthorn females, and the bull Mysterious Dale, all horned, for

use in the Grey Gable herd, by then deep in Polled Shorthorn breeding. We are here concerned principally with this bull.

The sire of Mysterious Dale was Dale Clarion, he by Double Dale, the latter being an intensely bred double grandson of Whitehall Sultan (being by Avondale, the best breeding son of Whitehall Sultan, and out of the cow Maxwalton Rosewood, a daughter of Avondale). Double Dale was, in his day, deemed one of the two best breeding sons of Avondale. The dam of Mysterious Dale was Mysie 2d, also a daughter of Dale Clarion, by Double Dale, above mentioned.

Mysterious Dale, therefore, carried, through both sire and dam, a strong concentration of the blood of Avondale and his sire, Whitehall Sultan, tracing to those bulls four times.

Used on Polled females that combined the breeding of Roselawn Marshall x and Whitehall Sultan, this bull Mysterious Dale blazed new trails to Polled Shorthorn excellence.

#### ***The Get of Mysterious Dale***

Mysterious Dale sired two International Grand Champions, as follows:

Mardale x1273-403, out of Maude 59th x, she a Marr Maude granddaughter of Roselawn Marshal. Mardale x was International Junior Champion bull in 1924, and Senior and Grand Champion bull in 1925.

Charming Countess x1172-911, granddaughter of the old cow Countess Duchess, was International Senior and Grand Champion cow in 1925.

Mysterious Dale sired a long line of other good bulls and females, but we shall mention only the two above that won International honors, and one other son that left the strongest imprint of all on the Polled Shorthorn breed, being Dale's Renown x1205-599, out of Brawith Ruby 2d x, she being Hultine bred, by Select Goods x and out of Brawith Ruby.

#### ***The Get of Mardale x***

We find Mr. Hultine saying, in the catalogue of a sale held in 1925, that he believed Mardale x to be "the best bull of the breed" and was keeping him for a herd sire. A few weeks later, he was Grand Champion at the International.

Since Mardale x was brother to the sire of Lord Collynie, we do not include his get and descendants in the line of Polled Colly-



nies until we get to King Collynie, Jr. x. His best known get were:

Gloster Countess 9th x1479-009 (out of Gloster Countess 5th x) International Senior and Grand Champion female in 1928.

Maude 69th x1479-013 (out of Maude 56th x) the dam of the 1939 I.G.C. bull, Oakwood Merry King x.

Scottish Daybreak 9th x (by Mardale 4th x, out of Scottish Daybreak 7th), International Senior and Grand Champion female for Hultines in 1931 was a granddaughter of Mardale x.

### ***The Get of Dale's Renown x***

Had this great breeding bull not been overshadowed by the even greater lustre of one of his sons, we might have been writing now about the "Polled Renowns" instead of the "Polled Collynies". We have space to mention only three of his get, as follows:

King Dale x1341-964 (out of Seafoam x, a granddaughter of Roselawn Marshal x), I.J.C. bull in 1925 (defeated for Grand Champion by Mardale x).

Bracelet 9th x1341-974 (out of Bracelet 7th x) International Senior and G.C. female, 1925.

And, finally, the bull that stamped his own greatness on many generations of great bulls and females:

### ***Lord Collynie x1341-965***

Lord Collynie x was pure white, calved July 26, 1924, sired by Dale's Renown x (he by Mysterious Dale) and out of Snowcloud x, she by Lord Barmpton x (a son of Roselawn Marshal x) and out of the imported cow Snowdrift, bred by James Durno, famous Scottish breeder.

Snowdrift was sired by Collynie Cruiser. In picking a name for this white calf, Mr. Hultine took the "Lord" from Lord Barmpton x, the sire of the calf's dam, and "Collynie" from the maternal grandsire of the dam.

Before we start on the get of Lord Collynie x, we had best insert some side history about him.

It would seem that Lord Collynie x came perilously close to being another great sire that was sacrificed on the altar of "show condition".

Having the International Grand Champion Mardale x as senior herd sire, Mr. Hultine did not use Lord Collynie x heavily

prior to the 1926 International. The bull was fitted for their November 1925 sale, when he was sold, but the buyer was unable to take delivery. Lord Collynie was then kept in the 1926 show string and he and Mardale made a two bull runaway of the circuit that year, each winning their class in eight major shows (this being the second successive year that Mardale was undefeated in class) at Burlington, Iowa; Davenport, Iowa; the State Fairs at Illinois, Ohio and Indiana; Peoria, Ill; the American Royal and the International. Mardale was Grand Champion at Burlington, Davenport, Peoria and the Royal. Lord Collynie was Grand Champion at Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and the International.

Sold during the 1926 International to Mr. Bert A. Hanson, Lord Collynie went from Chicago directly to Mr. Hanson's Shady Brook Farm in Minnesota. Mr. Hanson brought him back to the International in 1927, but he was not in top condition, having been in heavy service and he was beaten in class (for the only time in a major show) by Oakwood Baron x, shown by Mr. Teegardin.

In 1928 Mr. Hanson brought Lord Collynie back to the International, beautifully fitted. There he ran head on into his own son, Collynie's Type x, that had won Junior Champion, and was undefeated to that time. But Lord Collynie x was then made International Grand Champion for the second time, the only bull to win that award twice since Ceremonious Sultan x ran up his amazing record of winning it five times between 1918 and 1924.

At the 1928 International, Collynie's Type x was sold for export to South America, and Mr. Hultine repurchased Lord Collynie x from Mr. Hanson, for delivery in the Spring of 1929.

Unfortunately, before he returned to Hultine's, the great bull suffered an injury to the stifle joint, which grew progressively worse until he became incapable of service and had to be destroyed in 1930.

It seems very likely that the keeping of this great bull in high condition from the summer of 1925 through the International of 1928 contributed to bringing about the injury that eventually made it necessary to destroy him.

When one considers the contribution of this great show bull and breed improver to the Polled Shorthorn breed, in his short career, one can but wonder what the record would have been had he lived out his full span.



Before we start tracing the line of the Polled Collynies, we will recite the record of Lord Collynie in the Shady Brook herd of Mr. Bert A. Hanson, Vernon Center, Minn.

### **LORD COLLYNIE AT SHADY BROOK FARM**

Bought by Mr. Hanson after the International in December, 1926, none of Lord Collynie's get for Mr. Hanson were old enough for the 1927 International and Mr. Hanson entered Lord Collynie himself in the 1928 International where, as before stated, he defeated his own son, the Junior Champion Collynie's Type x, for Grand Champion.

But Lord Collynie's get did well for Mr. Hanson at the Internationals. A son, Shadybrook Monarch x1520-434, was Junior Champion and a daughter, Roan Beauty 2d x1520-435, was Junior and Grand Champion female in 1929 and, in 1931, Shadybrook Monarch x came back to win the Senior and Grand Champion bull award.

This Shadybrook Monarch was quite a bull. He was 69 times a Grand Champion at major shows, including the International. He not only won two International Championships (two years apart) but, at the 1931 International, after winning the Senior and Grand Champion awards, he, with two of his sons, won first prize for best three bulls—and no other bull ever did that.

The descendants of Shadybrook Monarch proved his worth as a breeding bull. His grandson, Lee Dale Collynie x1840-304, was Senior and Grand Champion bull in 1938, and as stated, was the grandsire of Lady Golden 5th x, the dam of Oakwood's great bulls Commander-in-Chief x and Oakwood Leader x.

### **THE POLLED COLLYNIES**

For the reason before stated, Lord Collynie did not leave behind a great number of sons and daughters, but he left enough to establish him as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of Polled Shorthorn breed improvers, of all time.

We have already recited the record of two of his sons, Shadybrook Monarch x, Junior Champion in 1929 and Grand Champion, for Mr. Hanson, in 1931, and Collynie's Type x, Junior Champion for Mr. Hultine in 1928, and a daughter, Roan

Beauty 2d x that was Grand Champion female for Mr. Hanson in 1929.

During his first service at Hultine's, in addition to Collynie's Type x, Lord Collynie sired Collynie Augustine x and Village Collynie x that were used extensively in the Hultine herd.

He also sired Gallant Lady 2d x, that was bought by Mr. Teegardin and became the foundation cow of that great family of Oakwood females.

At Shady Brook, in addition to those mentioned, Lord Collynie sired some twenty other bulls and females, that dominated the local shows, but were not shown at the International.

Returning to Hultines in 1929, Lord Collynie, due to his injury, could be used only sparingly, but sired 22 sons and daughters, none of which won any major show honors, possibly because the two bulls that Mr. Hultine deemed his best—Collynie Masterpiece and Daybreak's Collynie—came with horns.

Daybreak's Collynie was out of Scottish Daybreak 9th x, the granddaughter of Mardale x, that was I.G.C. female for Mr. Hultine in 1931, and calved the property of Mr. Fred A. Johnson, who used him until Mr. Hultine repurchased him.

Daybreak's Collynie's greatest sons were, probably, Daybreak's Bud and Collynie Spotlight x, the latter being the first of a number of great bulls of the Polled Collynie family that made history for Lynnwood Farms.

Daybreak's Bud x was a great show bull that died young from infection contracted when a blood sample was taken for test before going to the International, where it was conceded he had a great chance of being Grand Champion, as he had not been defeated to that time. He did not leave very many sons and daughters behind him. We have one of his daughters, out of Mayflower 14th, the latter by King Collynie, Jr. and out of Sobriety 5th x.

However, we should not overlook Collynie Hero x, also by Daybreak's Collynie (bred by Mr. Fred A. Johnson) that was one of the foundation animals in the great herd of Mr. J. W. Bennett of Oakville, Washington. For example, Hilldale Collynie 7th x (the \$3,500.00 son of Alauna Collynie x) now in use by Mr. Bennett, Mr. Hultine and Mr. Fred Johnson, jointly, is out of a granddaughter of Collynie Hero x.



**KING COLLYNIE, JR. x1718-025**

Undoubtedly, Lord Collynie's widest influence on the breed was exerted through this bull, his greatest grandson, whose pedigree is given below:

SIRE: King Collynie x1592-591 White, Albert Hultine	{Collynie Augustine x1518-221 {Roan, Albert Hultine	{Lord Collynie x1341-965 {White, Albert Hultine {Maud 63rd 1267-021 {Roan, A. Hultine & Sons	{Dale's Renown x1205-599 {Roan, Albert Hultine {Snowcloud x1079-707 {White, Albert Hultine {Augustine x1019-183 {Roan, Albert Hultine {Maud 56th x807-738 {White, A. Hultine & Sons {Roselawn Marshal x437-924 {Roan, W. W. Rose & Son {Barmpton Sultana 2 255-047 {White, Albert Hultine {Collynie Cruiser 927-006 {Imp.) Roan, Wm. Duthie {Snowflake (Imp.) 984-685 {White, James Durno
DAM: Lady Dale x1599-024 Roan, F. A. Ham	{Snowcloud x1079-707 {White, Albert Hultine {Roan Dale x1416-562 {Roan, Ed. Hultine	{Lord Barmpton x759-370 {White, Albert Hultine {Snowdrift (imp.) 990419 {White, James Durno {Village Dale x1283-716 {Roan, Albert Hultine {Augusta Belle 4th x1284-009 {Red, Ed. Hultine {Mardale x1273-403 {Roan, Albert Hultine {Wiseton's Select x1358-158 {White, F. A. Ham	{Royal Marshal x708336 {Roan, Albert Hultine {Leedale Sultana x572-974 {White, Leeman Stock Farm {Master Dale x1019190 {Roan, Albert Hultine {Augusta Belle 708-341 {Red, Albert Hultine {Mysterious Dale 838-038 {Roan, Wm. Pritchard {Maud 59th x1019204 {Roan, Albert Hultine {Gay Barmpton x1059-558 {White, Albert Hultine {Select Lady x1080-810 {Roan, F. A. Ham
Lady Mardale x1416-563 {White, F. A. Ham	{Lady Mardale x1416-563 {White, F. A. Ham	{Mardale x1273-403 {Roan, Albert Hultine {Wiseton's Select x1358-158 {White, F. A. Ham	{Mysterious Dale 838-038 {Roan, Wm. Pritchard {Maud 59th x1019204 {Roan, Albert Hultine {Gay Barmpton x1059-558 {White, Albert Hultine {Select Lady x1080-810 {Roan, F. A. Ham

In this bull, of which Mr. Hultine was not the breeder of record (Mr. F.A. Ham, his breeder of record, was a neighbor who used Hultine bulls) "the most of the best" was "wrapped up in one package", blending in the breeding of every great sire that had ever been used at Grey Gables.

Had Mr. Hultine, back in 1918, been able to peer into the future and see every great bull that was to result from his skill as a breeder, then plan each mating and each outcross with an eye single to producing this one bull, the result could not have been more fortunate.

Over and over again we find the breeding of those greatest of all horned Shorthorns, Whitehall Sultan and Avondale, and the latter's double grandson, Mysterious Dale, blended with the breeding of great polled bulls—Select Goods x, Augusta's Sultan x and Roselawn Marshal x,—a closely followed linebreeding program, with outcross breeding of other noted Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn sires injected to avoid inbreeding. That breeding, after 1925, came down through two lines, headed by two great polled

bulls that carried all that great heritage of breeding—Mardale x and Lord Collynie x, until the mating of a grandson of Lord Collynie x with a granddaughter of Mardale x produced King Collynie, Jr. x.

The show ring record of King Collynie, Jr. was negligible. He won his class in a few of the larger shows, and was Grand Champion at Illinois in 1933, but at the 1933 International this great breeding bull, whose descendants were to win International honors for many great herds, could do no better than fourth in a five bull class, possibly because, by then, he had long been in heavy service. (His first calf to be recorded—Lady Fragrance 29th x1775-975—was born October 19, 1933, when King Collynie, Jr. was but 21 months old.)

Mr. Hultine purchased King Collynie, Jr. from Mr. Ham as a calf and used him until he was 7 years old, when he was sold to Mr. Fred A. Johnson, who used the great bull until he was 10 years old, when an accident made it necessary to destroy him.

#### **Get of King Collynie, Jr. 1718-025**

King Collynie, Jr. sired more daughters than sons, yet where many great bulls are noted for two or three sons and grandsons that were great breeding bulls, we haven't the space to record all of his sons and daughters that made names for themselves. Therefore, we mention only four of his best known sons:

Collynie Sensation, x1789-859, red, born January 7, 1934;

Collynie's Type 3d x1846-046, red, born July 16, 1935;

Collynie Fascinator x1957-471, red, born September 7, 1938;

Collynie Impression x1972-980, roan, born January 11, 1939.

The first three were bred by Mr. Hultine, the fourth by Mr. Fred A. Johnson.

#### **THE MARCH OF THE POLLED COLLYNIES**

From this point on, it would require a separate book to detail the record of the Polled Collynies.

Every major Polled Shorthorn herd in the United States would appear in a list of the herds from California to Maine, from Washington to Florida, in which the improving blood of Roselawn Marshal, Royal Count x and the Polled Collynies have produced better cattle—great cattle. These great bulls—Lord Collynie, Mardale and his grandson, Oakwood Merry King; Shady-



brook Monarch, Lee Dale Collynie, Collynie Daybreak, Daybreak's Bud, Collynie Spotlight and his son Lynnwood Spotlight, King Collynie, Jr., Collynie Fascinator, Collynie Sensation and his son Oakwood Commander; Collynie's Type 3d, Collynie Impression and his son Alpine Sensation; and the other sons and grandsons of those great bulls—Fascinator, Collynie Compact, Collynie Stardale, Collynie Goods, Collynie Good News, Collynie Minstrel, Lynnwood Nugget, Alauna Lord Collynie and his great son Alauna Collynie, sire of champions; Riverdale, Collynie Monarch, Glenn Knolls Monarch (that's his head on the front cover), Gloster Dale, Dale's Crown, Cherry Hill Souvenir, Cherry Hill Royal Oak, Carona Fascination, Red Oak Sensation, Riverside Fascinator and a dozen others of Mr. Fred A. Johnson's breeding; Collynie Front Rank, Hilldale Collynie 8th, Kintyre Commando, Hilldale Collynie 7th, Glatwyn Sensation, Collynie Fortress, Collynie Evolution, and a hundred others (excuse us for those omitted—we couldn't list them all)—with as many great breeding matrons—these, we say, have made Polled Shorthorn history in the great herds of every section of the United States.

Perhaps the best way to illustrate the breed improving quality that resulted in distribution of the Polled Collynies to every corner of the United States, is to turn to the record of

### SHOW WINNINGS

While there probably has never been a cattle show in which the breeders unanimously approved the placings by the judge, yet the awards at such shows are, nevertheless, the best evidence we have as to the quality of the animals shown. Accordingly, we now present a tabulation of the winnings of animals carrying Hultine breeding in the International from 1918 to date and in the Polled Congress Show and Sale from the first Congress Sale, in 1941, through 1953.

As to this tabulation, let us again emphasize that, apart from those spaces where an "H" follows the number (indicating that the winning animal was actually bred by Mr. Hultine) we do not in anywise imply the principal credit to Mr. Hultine for having produced that animal, but only that the champion indicated traced once or more to top animals of Hultine breeding.

Over the past forty years, Mr. Hultine's breeding activities can be separated into four classifications, according to the line of

breeding being followed at a particular period, varying as other lines of breeding were introduced into or were produced in the Hultine herd, the Roselawn Marshal—Whitehall Sultan line being in the background of practically every animal indicated.

We have, therefore, used numbers in this tabulation to designate the particular combination of Hultine breeding behind the Champions in our two principal shows, as follows:

- (1) Roselawn Marshal—Whitehall Sultan line;
- (2) Roselawn Marshal—Mysterious Dale line;
- (3) Mardale line;
- (4) Lord Collynie line;
- (H) Bred by Albert Hultine & Sons.

### CHAMPIONS OF HULTINE BREEDING

	INTERNATIONAL			Congress Show and Sale		
	BULLS			FEMALES		
	<i>Jr. or Res. Champ</i>	<i>Sr. Champ</i>	<i>Grand Champ</i>	<i>Jr. or Res. Champ</i>	<i>Sr. Champ</i>	<i>Grand Champ</i>
1918	..	..	..	1-H	..	1-H
1919	..	..	..	1-H	..	1-H
1920	..	..	..	1-H	1-H	1-H
*1921	..	..	..	..	..	..
*1922	..	..	..	1	..	..
*1923	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924	2-H	..	..	2-H	2-H	2-H
1925	2-H	3-H	3-H	2-H	1	2-H
1926	1	4-H	4-H	..	1	..
1927	1	1	1	..	..	..
1928	4-H	4-H	4-H	..	3-H	3-H
1929	4	1	1	4	..	4
1930	1	1	1	..	..	..
1931	..	4	4	..	3-H	3-H
1932	..	1	..	1	..	..
1933	..	1	..	..	..	..
1934	1&4	1	1	..	..	..
1935	..	1	1	1	..	..
1936	..	1	1	1	1	1
1937	1	..	..	..	1	1
1938	1&3	4	4	..	1	1
1939	4	1	1	1	3	1
1940	1	4	4	4	1	1
1941	4	1	1	..	4	..
1942	No International Held			None	4	None
1943				1	4	4
1944				3	4	1
1945				4	4	1
	<i>Res. Champ.</i>	<i>Grand Champ.</i>		<i>Res. Champ.</i>	<i>Grand Champ.</i>	
1946	4	1	4	4	4	4
1947	1	4	4	4	1	4
1948	4	1	4	4	4	4
1949	4	4	4	4	1	4
1950	1&4	1	4	4	1	4
1951	4	4	4	4	4	4
1952	1	4	4	4	1	4
1953	**	**	**	**	**	**

(First Congress Show and Sale was held in 1941. No Reserve Champion selected that year.)

It is interesting to note that in the thirteen years the Congress Show and Sale has been held, there has been just one Champion

\* No Hultine entries; Mr. Hultine was judge in 1921.

\*\* Not yet held as this is written.



that did not trace to some top animal of Mr. Hultine's breeding.

We have analyzed the winnings at the 1953 Congress Show and Sale in some detail, as follows:

### Animals in Catalogue Pedigree That Trace:

<i>Description:</i>			<i>To</i>	<i>To other</i>
			<i>Lord Collynie x</i>	<i>Hultine Breeding</i>
<i>First Prize Winners</i>				
Bulls,	Lot	6	2	5
Bulls,	Lot	18	4	0
Bulls,	Lot	22	1	1
Bulls,	Lot	32	5	2
Bulls,	Lot	42	3	0
Bulls,	Lot	54	3	2
Bulls,	Lot	59	4	0
Females,	Lot	68	0	3
Females,	Lot	71	0	4
Females,	Lot	86	2	1
Females,	Lot	100	0	4
Females,	Lot	102	3	0
Females,	Lot	118	3	1
Females,	Lot	127	1	3
<i>Second Prize Winners</i>				
Bulls,	Lot	3	3	1
Bulls,	Lot	9	5	1
Bulls,	Lot	21	1	1
Bulls,	Lot	29	3	0
Bulls,	Lot	39	2	1
Bulls,	Lot	56	1	2
Bulls,	Lot	58	5	0
Females,	Lot	70	2	4
Females,	Lot	72	2	0
Females,	Lot	87	7	0
Females,	Lot	97	1	2
Females,	Lot	111	3	0
Females,	Lot	120	2	2
Females,	Lot	125	3	0
Grand Champion Bull,	Lot	6	2	5
Grand Champion Female,	Lot	127	1	3
Reserve Champion Bull,	Lot	22	1	1
Reserve Champ. Female,	Lot	102	3	0
Best Pair of Bulls:	Lot	9	5	2
Best Pair of Bulls:	Lot	32	5	1
Best Pair of Females:	Lot	102	3	0
Best Pair of Females:	Lot	125	3	0
Best Bull and Female:	Lot	11	3	1
Best Bull and Female:	Lot	86	2	1
<i>Get of sire:</i>				
First prize get of Hilldale				
Collynie 8th x, that traces			5	0

Thus at the 1953 Congress Sale every Championship, each animal in each group class, and the sire of the first prize get of sire all trace to Lord Collynie x, while seven of those eleven winners trace not only to Lord Collynie x but, also, to other animals of Hultine breeding. In all of these save two, top animals bred

by Mr. Hultine are found in the first three brackets of their pedigrees.

Again, 11 of 14 first prize winners trace to Lord Collynie x and the other 3 trace to other animals of Hultine breeding, while 10 of the 14 trace to both Lord Collynie x and other top animals of Hultine breeding.

Again, every second prize winner traced to Lord Collynie, while eight of the 14 traced, also, to other Hultine breeding.

Finally, at this the most representative of all Polled Shorthorn shows, where it was generally conceded that, in 1953, the quality was more uniformly good than in any previous Congress Show, 112 of the 131 entries catalogued traced at least once to Lord Collynie x and all but one (Lot 31) of the other 19 entries trace to other Hultine breeding.

When a particular line of breeding is found in the background of *every* champion; of *every* member of *every* group class, and is found close up in the pedigrees of all but two of those winners; when that line of breeding is found in 25 out of 28 first and second prize winners and is found in 112 out of 131 of the best Polled Shorthorns from our best herds, that is no accident—that line of breeding is there and continues to be used for just one reason—because it has proven itself over the years, by producing top animals.

That record is why we bought, breed and sell the Polled Collynies. We commend that record to your thoughtful consideration.

### MIRROR LAKE FARM POLLED COLLYNIES

No matter how distinguished the fourth or fifth bracket ancestors of an animal may be, if that breeding is to mean prepotency in passing on high quality, that ability must have come down to the present generation through intermediate sires and dams that were themselves outstanding individuals and noted sires or dams. We have bought no animal whose breeding does not reflect such ancestry.

### OUR COW HERD

While the bull is half of the herd, the dam is half of every calf and a great sire must have great cows to assist him, else his get, while better than their dams, will not be outstanding sires or dams.

All save two of the females in our herd were sired by bulls that were line bred to Lord Collynie x. Each of those sires made a name for himself as a breeding bull. Eight cows are by Collynie Fortress x; six are by Hilldale Collynie 7th x; four (and our herd sire) by Collynie Evolution x; three by Cherry Hill Clansman x; two by Better Type x; one each by King Collynie Jr. x; Collynie Spotlight x; Daybreak's Bud x; Riverdale x; Collynie The Great x; Collynie Minstrel x; Lynnwood Nugget x; Lynnwood Minstrel x; Collynie Bridgehead 2d x, and other well known bulls.

The sires between them and Lord Collynie and Mardale are such bulls as King Collynie x; Collynie Augustine x; Daybreak's Collynie; Collynie Fascinator x; Collynie Compact x; Collynie Type 3d x; Fascinator x; Collynie Minstrel x; Collynie Goods x; Collynie Good News x; Browndale Minstrel x; Riverside Fascinator x; Gloster Dale x; Oakwood Commander x and his sire, Collynie Sensation x.

*There isn't a single mediocre bull named in the Polled Collynie breeding of any female in our herd.*

While all of our brood cows, except two, are line bred to Lord Collynie x, or to Mardale x, or to both, none of them are inbred. Each carries an admixture of the blood of other noted Polled Shorthorn and Shorthorn families and, while all but five of the other Polled Shorthorn families trace back to Roselawn Marshal x through Royal Count x, the kinship is distant enough for them to be deemed an outcross.

Among the noted bulls that you will find in their pedigrees, representing such outcross breeding, are Woodside Argonaut x (sire of the dam of Collynie Fascinator x, and the grand old cow Sobriety 5th x); Highland Marshal x; Model Dale; Browndale Earl; Rodney's First; Village Sultan; Ceremonious Charwill x; Count Coronet x; Oakwood Minstrel x; Claytoun Coronet x; Village Count, Jr. x; Calrossie Rothes Baronet; Edellyn Royal Leader and Edellyn Royal Leader 2d; Calrossie Mercury; Oakwood Merry King x; Winifred Girl's Salvare x; Sultan's Zephyr x; Coronet Command x and his sire Cherry Coronet x; Oakwood Emperor x and his sire Oakwood Royal King x; Gosshall Ximines, Browndale Pilot (sire of the 1934 International Grand Champion bull Raveni Masterpiece for Robinwood Farms and sire of first prize get of sire for Mr. T. Dorsey Jones in 1932); Raveni Leader, and others. *Here, again, there are no mediocre bulls.*



### OUR HERD SIRE

We paid \$4,000.00 for Collynie De Lux x, whose picture and pedigree are reproduced on the inside back cover, for four reasons: (1) he is the best Polled Shorthorn bull, as an individual, that we ever saw; (2) his pedigree cannot be faulted; (3) he had on the ground, when we bought him, a first crop of calves that are uniformly excellent and excellently uniform and (4) the premium his calves will bring will pay for him in two years.

His head might please some judges better were it an inch shorter from eyes to muzzle, and his face isn't dished, but, after all, did you ever hear of a housewife asking for fifteen or twenty cents worth of meat off the head? And, believe it or not, some of the greatest Polled Shorthorn bulls that ever lived had the same longer head and straight face line that some judges dislike. It seems quite possible, therefore, that those characteristics go with excellence as a sire. Certainly such "defects" did not prevent Collynie Fascinator x being one of the all time great sires of the breed.

Collynie De Lux x was Grand Champion Polled Shorthorn bull at the Nebraska and Iowa State Fair in 1951 and again in 1952. He weighed 1770 pounds as a two-year-old, before taking a fill. No cattleman who has seen him has been able to fault him from his ears back.

Collynie De Lux will be at Mr. Duane's Hiland Acre Farm, near Ocala, for the Barbecue on Sunday, January 24th, along with a cow or two and their calves. You can there appraise him for yourself and, since the breeding behind him, as found in his pedigree, has been sufficiently discussed in this pamphlet, we leave the decision as to his merit to you without further comment.

(Since the above was written, the first of Collynie De Lux's get to make their appearance in the show ring have won at the Nebraska State Fair, where Collynie Commander x and Collynie Star Dust x, being in the same age class, placed 1-2; won the best two bulls class; were members of the first prize three best bulls class and of the first prize junior get of sire.

(These two good young bulls will be in the Congress Show and Sale. Look them over carefully.)

### **"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING"**

The evidence that good breeding will produce good individuals will be presented for your judgment and verdict at the Congress Show and Sale, where we are entering two bred heifers:

Daybreak's Margaret 2d x2686-376, and  
Nonpareil Evolution x2716-794.

We had not expected to sell either of these heifers. We had intended to show them at the Florida State Fair at Tampa, in February, then keep them in our own herd. However, when it was decided to hold the Congress Show and Sale in Florida, we entered them, although animals that compete in the Show must sell in the Sale. As a Florida Polled Shorthorn breeder we have a duty to support the Congress and, of course, we wanted to be represented in the most important Polled Shorthorn Show and Sale that will be held in 1954.

We may and likely will get our ears pinned back in the Show, for we realize we have a lot to learn and it may be a bit presumptuous of us to enter our first major show in competition with the best herds of Polled Shorthorns and the best showmen in America. However, we have to get our feet wet sometime, so we'll be in there pitching.

Both of these heifers will be bred to Collynie De Lux and their buyers will, therefore, be buying not only these heifers, but, also, their unborn calves. (We purposely delayed breeding Daybreak's Margaret so as to allow ample time to "let her down" from show condition to good calving condition before her calf is born.)

Many a time we have sat at the ringside, looking at the bred heifers being sold and wishing we could see the bull that had sired the calves they were carrying.

So, as before stated, Collynie De Lux will be available for your inspection during the Barbecue on January 24th. He will be in just good breeding condition, as we have no intention of ruining the great breeding bull we are sure we have by keeping him too long in overfat show condition.

The pedigrees of the calves these heifers will produce are printed in the back of this pamphlet. Study their sire, Collynie De Lux, then study the heifers and the pedigrees of their calves, then buy the heifers if what you have seen merits your approval. We hope you will like them.

### MANAGEMENT


It takes a man who knows and loves cattle to develop good calves into outstanding sires and brood cows. We believe we have such a man in Oren Hutson, who is our Herdsman and Manager of our Livestock Department. He has done that kind of a job for others.

Like many good herdsmen, Mr. Hutson will not permit anyone else to feed so much as a scoopful to the show and sale animals, or calves, that he is developing. (Everything else is on pasture.) Also, he believes in feeding at evenly spaced hours, and those on feed get that feed at 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. The improvement in our herd, since he took charge in June, is very evident—and remarkable, especially in those being prepared for show or sale. By some means he knows just what each animal prefers, and each gets that extra handful of oats or bran, or another dash of molasses mixed with their feed, that turns a finicky eater into a glutton.

With the foundation stock we now have, and the others we are buying, we are confident that, under Oren Hutson's care, the result will be Polled Shorthorn sires and dams that will satisfy you that Mirror Lake Farm, where we will be most happy to welcome you at any time, has a right to use our slogan:

**Southeastern Headquarters for the Polled Collinies;  
The best Polled Shorthorns—Bred, Born and Raised in Florida.**

Respectfully submitted,



Co-Owner

### MIRROR LAKE FARM

F. R. and L. P. Schell, Owners, 1602 Richardson Place, Tampa.  
Phones: 8-1535 (Day) 8-1263 (Night)

Oren Hutson, Herdsman,  
Farm Address: R.F.D. No. 1, Dade City, Florida

Farm is two miles north of Blanton on Blanton-Trilby Road

*P.S. Please don't forget to return that postal notice about the Barbecue.*



**Pedigree of Calf in Dam****Sire: Collynie De Lux x2597-919,****Dam: Daybreak's Margaret 2d x2686-376,*****Selling in the Congress Sale.***

{ Collynie Evolution x2491-271 { Red; A. Hultine & Sons	{ Riverdale x2343-926 { Red; Fred A. Johnson	{ Lynnwood Nugget x2201-485 { Red; Lynnwood Farms { Lady Daybreak 2d x2069-906 { Red; A. Hultine & Sons
SIRE: Collynie De Lux x2597-919 Red; A. Hultine & Sons	{ Mayflower 19th x2285-263 { Red; A. Hultine & Son	{ Collynie Compact x2069-895 { Red; A. Hultine & Sons { Mayflower 14th x1957-487 { Red; A. Hultine & Sons
{ Red Oak Gem x2250-424 { Dk. Roan; R. E. Phillips	{ Red Oak Sensation x2036-756 { Roan; D. & J. Burns	{ Collynie Stardale x1879-093 { Rn; Fred Blomstrom & Sons { Orange Bloss. 3d x1786-975 { Roan; D. & J. Burns
{ Collynie Bridgehead 2d x2406-528 { Rwm; A. Hultine & Sons	{ Red Oak Victoria 3d { x2050388 Roan; R. E. Phillip	{ Goldspur's Villager x1916-824 { Red; R. E. Phillip { Victoria's Gem x1804009 { Roan; Myrtie Eichhorn
DAM: Daybreak's Margaret 2d x2686-376 Lt. Roan; A. Hultine & Sons	{ Coll. Good News x2299334 { Red; Fred A. Johnson	{ Riverside Fascinator { x2146779 Red; F. A. Johnson { Lady Cherry 2d 1833983 { Roan; Fred A. Johnson
{ Daybreak's Margaret x1939-264 { Roan; Meyer Bros.	{ Augusta 114th x2094268 { Rlw; A. Hultine & Son	{ Daybreak's Bud x1957-474 { Red; A. Hultine & Sons { Augusta 108th x1957480 { Red; A. Hultine & Sons
	{ Daybk's Monarch x1798295 { Red; Fred A. Johnson	{ Roan Monarch x1659962 { Roan; G. A. Bailey { Scot. Daybk 9th x1600476 { Red; A. Hultine & Sons
	{ Margaret 1792874 { Roan; John H. Meyer	{ Mardale 49th x1683442 { Roan; F. A. Ham { Red Edna 1638533 { Red; John H. Meyer

Daybreak's Margaret 2d x will sell in calf to Collynie De Lux. Breeding date will be announced at the sale. With 27 of nearest 30 ancestors polled, the calf should be polled and should be a dehorner, but, of course, neither can be guaranteed.

Should the calf be a bull, then the owner should have a top herd sire—good enough for anyone's herd. Because the sire and dam are—and by reason of their breeding have a right to be—top individuals in their own right, the calf has the same right to be outstanding. Through the sire, Collynie De Lux, the calf will trace eight times to Lord Collynie x, seven times to Mardale x. Through the dam, Daybreak's Margaret 2d x, the calf will trace four times to Lord Collynie x and six times to Mardale x.

The outcross breeding is equally good: Through Orange Blossom 3d x, the line runs back to the all time great bulls Rodney and Ceremonious Sultan x, that was I.G.C. five times in six years. Through Goldspur's Villager x, the line traces to Browndale Count that sired three I.G.C. bulls and three International first prize gets of sire. Through Victoria's Gem x, the line goes back through Oakwood Chancellor x and Royal Count Jr. x to Royal Count x, by Roselawn Marshal x.

We could similarly examine the pedigree of every animal shown and find no mediocre sire or dam.

Should this calf be a heifer, we would like to have the refusal of her for our own herd.

**Pedigree of Calf in Dam.****Sire: Collynie De Lux x 2597-919.****Dam: Nonpareil Evolution x2716-794,  
that sells in the Congress Sale.**

SIRE:	{ Collynie Evolution x2491271 Red; A. Hultine & Sons	{ Riverdale x2343926 Red; Fred A. Johnson	{ Mayflower 19th x2285263 Red; A. Hultine & Sons	{ Lynnwood Nugget x2201485 Red; Lynnwood Farms Lady Daybreak 2d x2069906 Red; A. Hultine & Sons Collynie Compact x2069895 Red; A. Hultine & Sons Mayflower 14th x1957487 Red; A. Hultine & Sons Collynie Stardale x1879093 Rn; Fred Blomstrom & Sons Orange Bloss. 3d x1786975 Roan; D. & J. Burns Goldspur's Vil. x1916824 Red; R. E. Philip Victoria's Gem x1804009 Roan; Myrtie Eichhorn
DAM:	{ Collynie De Lux x2597-919 Red; A. Hultine & Sons	{ Red Oak Sensation x2036756 Roan; D. & J. Burns	{ Red Oak Vic. 3d x2050388 Roan; R. E. Philip	{ Lynnwood Nugget x2201485 Red; Lynnwood Farms Lady Daybreak 2d x2069906 Red; A. Hultine & Sons Collynie Compact x2069895 Red; A. Hultine & Sons Mayflower 14th x1957487 Red; A. Hultine & Sons Gloster Dale x1962255 Red; D. & J. Burns Proud Queen 3d x2026715 Roan; F. Blomstrom & Sons Browndale's Crown 1866218 Red; I. J. Sample Nonpareil Lady 2d 1699600 Roan; J. E. Donaldson
DAM:	{ Nonpareil Evolution x2716-794 Red; Sydney Williams	{ Riverdale x2343926 Red; Fred A. Johnson	{ Mayflower 19th x2285263 Red; A. Hultine & Sons	{ Val. View Silverplate x2285692 White; F. Blomstrom & Sons
DAM:	{ Nonpareil Pride x2503651 Roan; Sydney Williams	{ Miss Nonpareil 1942892 Roan; J. E. Donaldson	{ Nonpareil Evolution x2491271 Red; A. Hultine & Sons	{ Nonpareil Evolution x2491271 Red; A. Hultine & Sons

Of the calf's nearest 30 ancestors, 27 were polled. It should be polled and should be a dehorner but, of course, neither can be guaranteed. Anyone who tells you that he can tell that a bull will be a dehorner before the bull has living calves out of horned cows is kidding you—or himself.

Nonpareil Evolution will sell bred to Collynie De Lux x, although they are by the same sire, on the advice of Mr. Albert Hultine, because of the resulting concentration in the calf of the breeding of great sires and dams, there being enough outcross breeding to make such a mating safe. Breeding date will be announced on sale day.

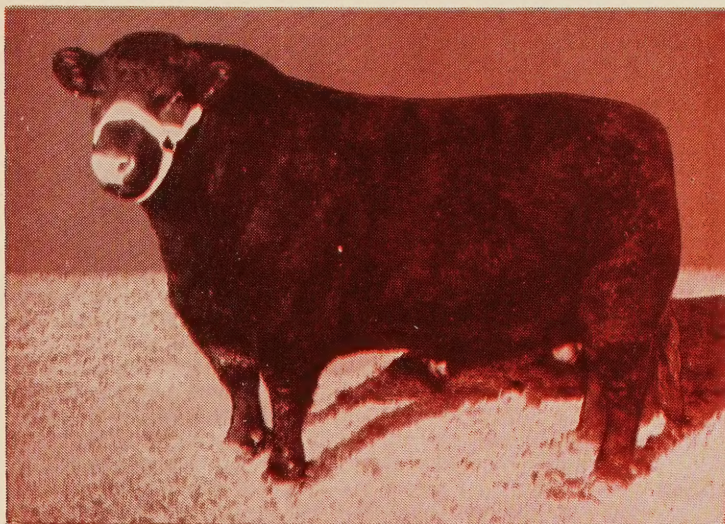
That breeding goes back 11 times to Lord Collynie x and 11 times to Mardale x. Of the 16 animals in the fourth bracket, one is a daughter (we own her) and 10 are noted grandsons and granddaughters of King Collynie, Jr. x that was the greatest grandson of both Lord Collynie x and Mardale x.

Of the other 5 (carrying the outcross breeding) Goldspur's Villager x and Browndale's Crown go back to Browndale Count; Victoria's Gem traces to the all time great bulls Rodney and Ceremonious Sultan x; Orange Blossom 3rd x goes back to Royal Count x and Roselawn Marshal x. Nonpareil Lady 2d is of good but not famous breeding.

Again, if this calf should be a heifer, we will appreciate the buyer giving us the refusal thereof. If it should be a bull, then someone should have an outstanding herd sire, since sire and dam are outstanding individuals and the calf has a right to be as good, or better, because of its breeding.



## CONFORMATION — BREEDING — A PREPOTENT SIRE



**COLLYNIE DE LUX x2597-919**

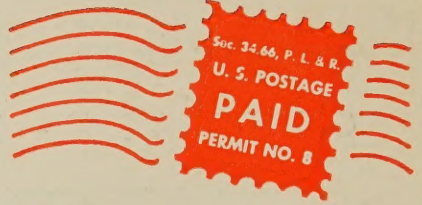
**GRAND CHAMPION IOWA AND NEBRASKA STATE FAIRS, 1951, 1952**

Red; calved May 26, 1950. Bred by Albert Hultine and Sons, Saronville, Neb. Second Owner, F. R. and L. P. Schell, Mirror Lake Farm.

SIRE:	Riverdale x2343-926 Red, Fred A. Johnson	Lynnwood Nugget x2201-485 Red, Lynnwood Farms	Fascinator x2016-414 Red, Albert Hultine & Sons Scot. Daybreak 12 x1913-005 Red, Fred A. Johnson
	Collynie Evolution x2491-271 Red, Albert Hultine and Sons	Lady Daybreak 2d x2069-906 Red, Albert Hultine and Sons	Collynie Fascinator x1957-471 Red, Albert Hultine and Sons Lady Daybreak 1805-411 R. L. W., Fred A. Johnson
	Mayflower 19th x2285-263 Red, Albert Hultine and Sons	Collynie Compact x2069-895 Red, Albert Hultine and Sons	Collynie Fascinator x1957-471 Red, Albert Hultine and Sons Daybreak's Gloster x1957-483 RLW, Albert Hultine and Sons
		Mayflower 14th x1957-487 Red, Albert Hultine and Sons	King Collynie, Jr. x1718-025 Roan, F. A. Ham Sobriety 5th x1820-453 Roan, H. E. Sautter
DAM:	Red Oak Sensation x2036-756 Roan, David and Jas. Burns	Collynie Stardale x1879-093 Roan, Fred Blomstrom	Collynie Sensation x1789-859 Red, Albert Hultine and Sons Lady Rosewood x1713-067 White, Fred Blomstrom
	Red Oak Gem x2250-424 Dk. Roan, R. E. Phillip	Orange Blossom 3d x1786-975 Roan, David and Jas. Burns	Victor Rodney x1628-905 Red, David and Jas. Burns Orange Blossom x1582-625 White, David and Jas. Burns
	Red Oak Victoria 3d x2050-388 Roan, R. E. Phillip	Goldspur's Villager x1916-824 Red, R. E. Phillip	Browndale Villager 1819-607 Red, Hopley Stock Farms O.B.'s Red Rose x1720-832 R.W.M., S. W. Stewart & Son
		Victoria's Gem x1804-009 Roan, Myrtie Eichhorn	Oakw'd Chancellor x1579-547 Roan, C. B. Teegardin & Sons Edgecoat Victoria 1355-987 Roan, George Allen and Sons



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